

R. F. Brown. At the close of volume one it was purchased by A. G. Ferguson and C. F. Vangorder. In July, 1874, Ferguson sold his interest in the paper to R. T. Melvill. The firm of Melvill & Vangorder continued until June 26, 1885, when Melvill retired and Vangorder became sole proprietor. He continued the publication until in December, 1876, when he failed. The office passed into possession of the Kellogg Newspaper Company, of St. Louis. They placed a man in charge, and continued the publication for a short time, then sold the paper to a joint stock company, of which William Bodie is President, Henry Talbott Secretary, and C. A. M. Schlierholz Treasurer. Mr. Vangorder was appointed editor and manager. He was succeeded by Peter W. Baker, who held control for three years, then Henry Talbott took charge for a short time. On the 9th of December, 1880, George E. Jahn, the present editor and manager assumed control of the paper. Mr. Jahn is a practical printer and editor of more than ordinary ability. He has brought the *Times* up to a paying basis as well as making it an influential organ of the party in the Congressional District.

On the 5th of July, 1881, Mr. Jahn commenced the issue of a German paper called the

*Monroe Freie Presse*. It is a 7-column folio and printed in the *Times* office. It is the organ of the German Democrats of Monroe county.

The *Munroe Demokrat* was the name of a German paper published in Waterloo in 1856. It was edited by William Keelmann. It was the property of a stock company and was managed by Henry C. Talbott.

The first paper printed in the town of Columbia was the *Columbia Gazette*. It was started by Everett H. Eliff. The issue was made in February, 1880. The office was brought to the town from Red Bud. Five numbers were issued when the paper suspended. The office remained closed until May 5th following, when it was purchased by Peter W. Baker, and from it was issued the *Voice of Monroe*. The *Gazette* was published as a Democratic paper, but the latter advocated Republican principles. Owing to the ill health of Mr. Baker the paper suspended publication from Nov. 4th, 1880, to May 6th, 1881, when the publication was resumed and continued until the close of 1882. Mr. Baker is a native of Canada. He learned the printer's trade in Cleveland Ohio, and came to Kaskaskia in 1849, and since that time has been connected with the journalism of southern Illinois. His long experience in the sanctum and at the case makes him one of the best posted men in the state on the politics of the past forty years. He is a ready writer, and his articles possess considerable literary merit.

#### PERRY COUNTY.

The first newspaper established in Perry County was called the *Perry County Times*. It was published at Pinckneyville and the first issue made October 1st, 1856. William McEwing was the editor and publisher. In form it was a 5 col. folio.

The second paper was established at Du Quoin, and was

named *The Du Quoin Mining Journal*. It was founded by Paul Watkins, a practical printer who was well known to the early journalists of the State. The first number was issued Aug. 21st, 1858. In form it was a 4 col. folio, subsequently enlarged to a 7 col. same form. It was Republican in politics, and devoted to the interests of Du Quoin and vicinity. Mr. Watkins continued editor and publisher until his death, after which the office passed into the hands of Alonzo Bennett. He changed its politics and converted it into an ultra Democratic paper. He was severe in his criticisms of measures instituted for the suppression of the rebellion. His extreme views led to a rupture between him and a company of soldiers. They broke into the office and pitched the type into the street. Mr. Bennett refurnished the office, but soon after the paper suspended publication.

*The Stars and Stripes* was established in Du Quoin, March 24th, 1864, J. D. Mondy editor and publisher. The press and type were purchased by the citizens, who contributed different sums. In the prospectus it was announced by the editor that the "*Stars and Stripes* was to be an unconditional Union paper—to be for the Union,—whole Union,—without any ifs, or ands, or buts—believing as we do, that there can be but two parties in this conflict. A man must be either for his country or against it. He must be either a patriot or a traitor. A man can not serve two masters. He must love his country and despise its enemies."

Mr. Mondy continued editor and publisher for a few weeks only. On the 26th of April, 1864, Mr. Geo. O. Ash and A. B. Bennett formed a partnership and took charge of the *Stars and Stripes*. They held control until December 30 of the same year, when they were succeeded by W. A. Ballard & Co.—J. E. Bowen was the "Co." This arrangement continued eight months, when Mr. Bowen retired. The name of the paper was changed by Mr. Ballard to the *Du Quoin Recorder*. The first issue of the paper under the new name was March 3d, 1865. Ballard conducted the paper until 1867, when Charles H. Hays became associated with him. This arrangement continued until November 7, 1867, then Ballard sold the *Recorder* to R. Berry, and the latter formed a partnership with A. J. Alden, the editor and proprietor of the *Tribune*, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of the *Tribune and Recorder*.

When Mr. Bowen retired from the firm of W. A. Ballard & Co., publishers of the *Stars and Stripes*, he purchased an office and commenced the publication of a Democratic paper called the *Du Quoin Progress*. The first issue was made October 14, 1865. It was a seven-column folio. He continued editor and proprietor until his death in 1868; after which it was published for a short time by his brother, Frank Bowen. The office was afterwards sold and removed to Pinckneyville.

The *Du Quoin Tribune* was established by A. J. Alden, and the first number issued March 21st, 1867. It was an eight-column folio, Republican in politics. It was yet in its first volume when it was consolidated with the *Recorder*. The firm of Alden & Berry continued until November 9, 1870, when Alden's interest was purchased by J. T. Beem

and C. P. Richards, two practical printers and compositors in the office. The firm of Berry, Beem & Richards continued until Feb. 10, 1874, at which time Mr. Berry retired, from the firm, and the remaining partners have conducted the paper to the present.

The *Tribune* is the recognized organ of the Republican party in the Twentieth Congressional District. It is neatly printed and ably edited. The office is well supplied with all the modern styles of type necessary to the successful operation of a country newspaper, and fitted up with power presses, etc. Altogether, it is not excelled in this respect by any other office in Southern Illinois, outside of Cairo.

Mr. Beem is a native of Pittsburg, Penn. He came to Alton, Ills., when young, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Alton Telegraph*. In 1861 he was one of the firm who re-established that paper. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. "G," 97th regiment Ills. Vols., and served three years in the army. At the close of the war he returned to Alton, and in 1868 came to Du Quoin, and, two years later, became one of the proprietors and editors of the *Tribune*. C. P. Richards, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Wyoming county, New York, where he learned the trade of printing. He came west in 1863, and worked in the printing offices of Kalamazoo, Chicago, Champaign and Rock Island. He came to Du Quoin in 1868, and in 1870 became a partner in the *Tribune*, and has continued as one of the editors and publishers of the paper to the present.

*The Du Quoin Republican*.—The office of the above named paper was bought in Pinckneyville, where it was known as the *Banner* office, by Messrs. Kimball & Taylor of Belleville, Illinois, and by them removed to Du Quoin. The first number was issued May 6, 1871. Frank R. O'Neil was placed in charge as editor and manager. It was a nine column folio, republican in politics. The publication was continued until the third volume, when the Union Newspaper Company of Belleville, of which Messrs. Kimball & Taylor were the proprietors, failed, and with them failed the different newspapers under their management in southern Illinois.

*The Perry County Banner*, No. 1, of volume 1 was flung to the journalistic breeze May 27, 1869. John A. Wall and D. B. Van Syckel were the editors and proprietors. When first issued, it was, in form a six column folio, subsequently it was enlarged to an eight column same form. On the 1st of May, 1870, Mr. Van Syckel's interest was purchased by E. H. Lemen, Esq. He took charge of the editorial columns, and soon gave the *Banner* a political standing among its contemporaries. It started as an independent paper, but Mr. Lemen made it the exponent of republican principles. The increasing business in his profession compelled his retirement from the editorial chair, the date of which was February 10, 1871. W. K. Murphy and John Boyd succeeded him as political editors, and of course they gave it a different political cast. The paper was soon after sold to Messrs. Kimball & Taylor as stated above and removed to Du Quoin.

In 1870 the citizens of Tamaroa concluded that a newspaper was necessary in order to speak for the town, and in-

form the outside world the advantages it possessed over many places in Illinois. The citizens with commendable liberality subscribed a sum sufficient to purchase a press and the necessary outfit of type. They selected L. E. Knapp and H. W. Adams to take charge of it as editors and publishers. The first number was printed December 20th, 1870, and bore the name of the

*Perry County Watchman*.—The publication continued under the same management until 1872, then D. C. Barber who had obtained control of the stock, leased the office to H. F. Montessor. He changed the name to

*The Enterprise*.—His administration was short and not over brilliant. The material was then leased to E. W. Koonce who changed the name to

*The Star*.—The *Star* shone with a lack-lustre brilliancy for a short time, when its light went out and in its place came

*The Item*, under the editorial control of F. A. Allison; after him came the Curlee Bros., who run it for a short time, then Mr. Barber sold it to parties in Murphreysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, since which time there has been no paper published in Tamaroa.

*The News* was the name of a paper published in Du Quoin by Thos. K. Willoughby. It was independent in politics. After the close of the first volume it was removed to Pinckneyville, and from the office was issued

*The Independent*, a democratic paper, the first issue of which was made January 16th, 1875. John A. Wall was the editor and proprietor. He ran it successfully until November 1878, when a mortgage held against the office was foreclosed and it passed into the possession of E. C. H. Willoughby. He changed the name to the

*Pinckneyville Democrat*.—It passed from Mr. Willoughby to J. J. Sargeant and T. K. Willoughby. It was originally a seven column folio. The last named publisher changed it to a five column quarto. Sargeant bought out Willoughby's interest in 1880, and published the *Democrat* until October 28, 1881, when publication was suspended. The office was then purchased by W. A. Penny, and the next issue made November 25, 1881. On the same date J. J. Penny, a brother of W. A. Penny, became a partner, and took charge of the editorial columns. The *Democrat* in the hands of Mr. Penny, has become healthy and prosperous, and bids fair under his management to live a long life of usefulness.

John A. Wall and L. D. Murphy purchased a press and material and on the 16th of November 1878 issued at Pinckneyville the first number of the *Perry County Signal*. It was an independent Republican paper. In April 1879 Mr. Wall withdrew from the *Signal* and took charge of the *Belleville Advocate*, afterward established the *Chronicle* at Coulterville then moved it to Benton, run it one year, then sold out, and at present is engaged at farming near Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Mr. Wall learned the printer's trade in Mt. Vernon, and has been connected with many papers in the different counties of Jefferson, Marion, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair Williamson and Franklin. His papers were always popular with the masses.

*The Press* was first issued at Tamaroa May 9th, 1879, by



the Curlee Bros. and there continued until Sept. 15th, 1881, when it was moved to Du Quoin, and from the office has since been issued the *Du Quoin Press*. Mr. M. B. Lawrence became associated with the business after its removal to the latter place. In form the paper is six col. folio, independent in politics.

This in brief is the history of the journalism of Randolph, Monroe and Perry counties. For facts and dates relating to its history we are under many obligations to the members of the press throughout the counties. They have aided us in every way possible, and have kindly placed at our disposal files of their papers from which we have gleaned much valuable information. We also desire to extend our thanks to Edmund Menard, H. G. Jones, Robt. G. Deitrick, Hon. John H. Lindsay, Judge Murphy and S. L. Taylor, of Randolph county; Hon. William Erd and J. W. Drury of Monroe county and G. M. Hineckley, W. H. Adams and Hon. E. H. Lemen of Perry county, and the county officials of those counties for favors shown and information given which has enabled us to trace the history of the press from its first establishment in Kaskaskia in 1814 down to the present time.

## CHAPTER XI.

### PATRIOTISM.



THE French settlements on the frontier, at the conclusion of the treaty of Paris, February 10th, 1763, owed their allegiance to the kingdom of France. The missionaries of the Catholic faith had zealously labored nearly a century to convert the aborigines to the Christian faith, and, armed with the olive branch of peace, they planted the French standard above their rudely constructed forts. Actuated by this zeal, their first thought was to their God, and the second to their native country. By the above mentioned treaty, their allegiance was transferred to the British crown in terms as follows:

"In order to establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America, it is agreed that for the future the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty and those of his most excellent Christian Majesty in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberville, and from thence by a line along the middle of this river and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea; and for this purpose, the most Christian king cedes, in full right, and guarantees to his British Majesty the river and port of the Mobile, and everything which he possesses on the left side of the river Mississippi, with the exception

of the town of New Orleans and of the island on which it is situated, which shall remain to France; it being well understood that the navigation of the river Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea; and, expressly, that part which is between the said island of New Orleans and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. It is further stipulated that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation shall not be stopped, visited or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever."

So far as those were concerned who had gathered around the missionary outposts of the frontier, this transfer of dominion was merely upon paper; these hardy few were a law unto themselves. They cared little whether England or France was supreme on this side of the Atlantic. France lost no hold on their affections, nor did England secure their confidence. English subjects who visited the old French towns of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, only had the effect of more deeply instilling into their minds the aversion and dread of the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were generally denominated by the French settlers and Indians. Of this fact Col. Clark took advantage when sent to this frontier under the advices of the Virginia administration. As this conquest was practically terminated at these French towns, a brief review will not prove uninteresting in this connection. A characteristic of Col. Clark was never to betray fear in the presence of the Indians. It was not his policy to bribe them to do his bidding by loading them with trinkets, and he never made advances when seeking for relations of peace. When the Indian warriors had cast aside with contempt the bloody wampum sent them by the British government, he stoically answered them that he would reply the next day, and cautioned them against shaking hands with the Long Knives, as peace was not yet established, saying it was time enough to extend hands when hearts went with them. The following day the Indians gathered to hear his answer, which he made in the following language:

"Men and warriors, pay attention to my words. You informed me yesterday that the Great Spirit had brought us together, and that you hoped that as He was good, it would be for good. I have also the same hope, and expect that each party will strictly adhere to whatever may be agreed upon, whether it shall be peace or war, and henceforth prove ourselves worthy the attention of the Great Spirit. I am a man and a warrior, not a counsellor. I carry war in my right hand and in my left peace. I am sent by the great council of the Big Knife and their friends to take possession of all the towns possessed by the English in this country, and to watch the motions of the red people—to bloody the paths of those who attempt to stop the course of the river; but to clear the roads for us to those that desire to be in peace, that the women and children may walk in them without meeting anything to strike their feet against. I am ordered to call upon the Great Fire for warriors enough to darken the land, and that the red people may hear no sound but of birds who live on blood. I know there is a mist before your eyes; I will dispel the clouds that you may